

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 26.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Resolutions adopted by the recent Republican Convention in Ohio are not satisfactory to that party generally. It appears that they were the offspring of the representatives of the southern portion of the State, the conservative part, who urged upon the committee on resolutions the necessity of moderate measures to secure success.

With great difficulty a minority report, giving expression to the views of the radicals, was prevented, and finally a compromise was effected by inserting in the report a resolution reaffirming the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, and, as a corresponding remark, implicitly, the sentiment that "all men were born free and equal." The character of the resolutions was carefully kept concealed from the radical element in the Convention, until they were read, and they were finally put through the Convention by a call of the previous question as soon as they were presented, thus cutting off debate and the offering of additional resolutions giving some decided expressions upon the question of reconstruction and negro suffrage. We mention these facts to show that the radical sentiment in the Ohio Convention, and it was probably a majority, was stifled and forced to yield to considerations of policy and to the adoption of a platform to which different constructions may be and undoubtedly will be given.

The Cleveland Leader, an influential paper in Northern Ohio, and representing the popular sentiment of its party in that portion of the State is not satisfied with the Platform. It thus expresses its objections to it:

"Our objection to the Platform lies not in what it says, but in what it fails to say. We look for a bold and explicit declaration from the Convention on the subject of negro suffrage in the South and of equal suffrage for whites and blacks in the State of Ohio. We are disappointed that it has not so declared. This is a question that cannot be dodged. It has been sprung upon the people by the collapse of the rebellion, and it must be met. State conventions may ignore, politicians may evade it, but the people will decide and decide it. It is irrepressible. It comes up in the press, in the pulpit, in private conversation. It is the issue—almost the only issue—of the day. We regret, therefore, that the State Convention did not declare itself explicitly and unambiguously upon it."

Evidently the straight-out Republicans in Ohio are dissatisfied with the non-commitment of the resolutions, but at the same time the action of the Convention gives evidence that the controlling portion of the party are not prepared to place the negroes upon a political equality with themselves. There can be no question but that the elements of disintegration are having their influence upon the Republican party. In Iowa, the Republican State Convention adopted a Platform which proposes the extension of the right of suffrage to negroes and Indians, or in other words, it recognizes the doctrine expressed by the new term of "manhood suffrage." Here is an antagonism in the expression of two Republican State Conventions, and the same differences will be developed in others. As the Leader remarks, the issue and almost the only issue of the day, is equal suffrage to whites and blacks, not only in the reconstructed, but also in the "loyal" States, and it is a "question which cannot be dodged" or ignored by State Conventions or politicians.

THE LIVING ISSUES OF THE TIMES.
In a recent letter Ex-Governor MAJOR, of Kentucky, offers the following advice to the people of his State:

"The people ought to be deeply interested in acting upon the living issues, and of saving what is left of the Constitution—the Government of our fathers. I need to say all that is in my mind, and I need to say it all, just as it comes to my hand, and as it is expounded by the courts, but, as this can't be done, let us reserve all that is left of it, outside of the negro, and we shall thus have, if we succeed, the best Government on earth."

The Philadelphia Age in commenting upon these suggestions remarks that they are sound and sensible. Let the past bury the dead. The living issues are the ones which call upon patriotic men for action at this time. There are unconstitutional military tribunals to be broken up, and those who act under them punished by the civil law; the great writ of habeas corpus is to be restored; the tax laws are to be modified and amended; the currency is to be adjusted; the tariff question is to be decided; the reconstruction plan to be put in operation, and the States once more bound together by the ties of concord and equal and exact justice to all. These are living issues, and they are comprehensive enough to fill the mind of the patriot and tax his energies to the utmost, without searching for other issues among the debris of the past.

As a political power the negro should be dismissed from the minds of the people. He is still to be cared for in the broad and catholic spirit of Christian benevolence. But the action of wise, patriotic men, in a political sense, and looking to the welfare of the country at this crisis, should be to "leave the negro," and directed to saving the Constitution, and supporting that man or party which will administer the Government in strict accordance with its teachings.

The issues of the times are for white men to meet, they point to white men's interests, and are closely identified with the great problem of self-government, not only in this country but in all parts of the world. We have shown the nations of the old world what we can do in the way of destruction; now let us accept, as wise men, the issues that events have forced upon us, and exhibit an ability to re-create, to reconstruct on a scale commensurate with our ability to tear down.

That party will succeed best in a Republic, which comes the nearest to the wants of the masses, and the masses at this time are clamoring for wise, patriotic action upon living issues. They wish the States reunited under the Constitution, in order that the country may prosper. They do not wish the old and decaying carcass of negro agitation to be dragged into the political arena to disgust and distract the people. Leave the freedman alone to work out his future, and let the white man save the Constitution and the Union—the Government of our fathers. It may be battered and defaced, but the duty of patriots to save it is the same, and must be performed to the exclusion of mere personal or partisan aggrandizement.

The Chicago Republican of Saturday says the total receipts of the great Saturday Fair, held in that city, up to that time, from all sources, and paid in to the Treasurer, have been \$271,401.54.

Springfield, Mass., has a population of 22,038.

STATE ITEMS.

—Hay is selling in Terre Haute at \$12 per ton.

NEW MONEY ORDER OFFICERS.—The following additional post offices have just been made money order offices, to take effect on the 1st of July:

Attica, Bloomington, Columbus, Crawfordsville, Greencastle, Greensburg, Goshen, Huntington, Jeffersonville, Kokomo, Laporte, Lawrenceburg, Logansport, Muncie, New Albany, Plymouth, Princeton, Rensselaer, Richmond, Salem, South Bend, Valparaiso, Wabash, and Warsaw.

INDIANA POLITICS.—The Indianapolis correspondent of the Chicago Republican writes as follows, in regard to the political situation in Indiana:

"The political situation seems to be slightly critical. Prominent and influential leaders of the Republican party have their hands full in trying to save off the negro suffrage question, while the Democrats manifest a dogged determination to force it on the people, even at the expense of a split in the party, resulting in the triumph of the Democracy."

—The wheat crop in this county will hardly reach an average. In some fields the rust is very bad.—Morgan Gazette.

—The revival at the Baptist Church still continues. Fourteen or fifteen new members have been obtained. Seven were baptized on Sunday last.—Bluffton Banner.

—We are informed that a wealthy Ohio Company contemplates leasing the canal from this city to Evansville for a term of years, and will put it in thorough navigable order.—Terre Haute Journal.

—By an order issued on the 27th ult., Hon. Andy Humphreys was released from the bonds to which he was restricted during the war. The "indulgent" view, however, seems to suit him so well, that he has not yet availed himself of the "clemency" of the authorities.—Bloomfield Indian.

Oil.—We learn that the well of Messrs. Butsch & Dixon, at the Tunnel Mills, is progressing very favorably. In pumping out they discover oil in small quantities, which is a good indication of larger developments. War is always believed that success would eventually reward them for their labor.—Vernon Banner.

EXTENSION OF THE VALLEY RAILROAD TO CAMBRIDGE CITY.—We are informed that the White Water Valley Railroad will be extended to Cambridge City at an early day. A proposition has been made to extend it that far, on condition that the citizens along the route donate the sum of forty thousand dollars to aid in its construction. It is believed that amount can be readily raised.—Brookville American.

CLINTON COUNTY AND THE RIVAL ROAD.—Mr. Baum, an old resident of Clinton county, was in the city to-day, as the representative of the Clinton county interest in the proposed short line of road between Indianapolis and Chicago, way of Frankfort, Delphi, Rensselaer, and Crown Point. It is proper that our people should be apprised of the enthusiastic and all-absorbing interest which this enterprise excites. A meeting is to be held at Frankfort to-morrow, and Mr. Baum is authorized to say that the citizens along the line propose to donate the sum required to grade and tie the road from Indianapolis to Delphi and bridge the Wabash.—Lafayette Courier.

THE CROPS AND HARVEST.—The wheat harvest in this vicinity is about over. The yield has been good, and the grain is well filled. With a week's more hot weather the grain will all be safely threshed or stacked. The barley and oats yield will also be very large. Corn, potatoes, and other growing crops are coming on finely, and look most promising.—N. A. Ledger.

—Farmers from the west side of the river informed us, yesterday, that the rust is injuring the wheat badly in that section. All other crops look well, and the grain is well filled. The wheat will all be safely threshed or stacked. The barley and oats yield will also be very large. Corn, potatoes, and other growing crops are coming on finely, and look most promising.—N. A. Ledger.

—Our farmers have commenced harvesting their wheat. The crops in Johnson county, the present season, will be light—not a half one, so we are told. But there is doubtless enough old wheat in the country to make up the deficiency, as there are a great number of farmers who have on hand almost their entire last year's crop.—Franklin Jeffersonian.

RAILROAD MEETING.—Mr. Lord, of Cincinnati, and other railroad men from home and abroad, met in Convention at the Court House, this city, on the afternoon of yesterday, to consult over the prospect of the proposed railroad from Indianapolis to Cambridgeville to Indianapolis, Ill. The object of the meeting was to ascertain the exact condition of the finances—a matter altogether important in an enterprise like this, to be successful. We understand the result of the conference was that the only drawback now existing, is the want of stock, that Montgomery is yet in arrears in point of subscription to the amount of \$13,000; and that this sum must be raised to secure the road. Mr. Lord's remarks were that whenever the amount was subscribed—if done within a specified time—he would guarantee the construction of the road as previously agreed upon. We trust now that the "stakes are set," and that the road will realize the "boom" of the land, and come down with the requisite amount at once. They cannot, consistent, allow this golden opportunity of securing this so much needed outlet pass unimproved on account of a deficiency amounting to but a few thousand dollars. Now is the time to act, farmers. You are specially interested in this improvement. Let each and every landholder in the county do something to establish a link good money and the establishment of a second railroad through the heart of our country is a fixed fact.—Crawfordsville Journal.

Catholic Generals.
The Nashville Gazette publishes the following partial list of Catholic Generals who have served during the war:

Major General W. S. Rosecrans, Quincy A. Gilmore, George G. Meade, E. O. C. O. O. Philip H. Sheridan, John C. Foster, George Stoneman, James Shields, Daniel E. Sickles, David S. Stanley, John Newton, Alfred Pleasanton, Richard B. Carr, J. Hunt, Thomas Francis Meagher.

Brigadier General Michael Corcoran, Thomas W. Sweeney, Patrick Edward Connor, M. K. Lawler, Thomas Ewing, Jr., Hugh Ewing, Reginald Trobriand, Thomas C. Devin, Alfred N. Duffie.

Acting Brigadier General James E. Malone, Patrick H. O'Rourke, M. T. Donahue, James A. Miligan, Jefferson M. Cornyn, Stephen McGrath, Richard Ryans, Patrick Kelly, Matthew Murphy.

This list may be added the name of the greatest and most brilliant of all our Generals, WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, who, according to the Gazette, joined the communion of the Catholic Church before entering on active service in the army.

Test Oaths.
The Hon. EDWARD BATES, Mr. LINCOLN'S Attorney General, in a late letter to the St. Louis Republican, thus speaks of the infamous oaths with which it is sought, in the South, to rob freedmen of their right of suffrage. He says:

"Should a man who believes the oath to be unlawful, nevertheless takes it, if he can do so without betraying his conscience, rather than his vote by a dishonest trick? I, myself, can take the oath without any consciousness of having done wrong myself, or any sense of shame, except the humiliation of yielding to an unlawful and unjust demand, dishonestly made upon me."

—One of the wintry wonders at the White Mountains not yet departed and likely to linger for some time to come, is the snow in Tucker's Ravine. A day or two since it was not less than four to seven hundred feet in depth. The snow not more than a mile from where the farmers are putting in their crops, is three feet deep in many places—enough to last all the winter, unless there is an unusually warm summer.

CHANCE'S DISSENTING TEST—A Republican View of the Hamillington Spectacle.

[From the Buffalo Commercial, (Rep.)]

Among all civilized nations it has come to be a recognized rule of judicial propriety, that those who wear the ermine should scrupulously abstain from mingling in current political controversies, and should hold themselves aloof from all expressions of opinion or action in regard to them which might warp their possible official opinions or prejudice their official action in any manner.

To such an extent has this ideal prevailed, both in England and in this country, that the elevation of an individual to the bench has always been regarded as effecting his withdrawal from every other branch of public life; and it became not only improper but insulting, to publicly interrogate him upon the political questions. As the adherents of the most sacred rights of the people, the judiciary have tacitly hedged themselves in with a discreet isolation from popular influences, in order to ensure the most impartial judgment.

The higher the judicial position, which was occupied, the more necessary was supposed to exist for such a course. The mistakes or designed injustice of subordinate Courts are easily rectified upon appeal, but the Court of last resort, which is absolute in its decrees, has no such remedy. Hence it has always been considered to remove those who sat upon their benches from the remotest possibility of undue influences, by removing them as far as possible from the people.

The Supreme Court of the United States, is under our Constitution the bulwark of our liberties, the final arbiter of the rights of individuals as well as of States. It has been elevated to a peculiar dignity, amounting almost to sanctity in the eyes of the people. The purest and most learned jurists of this or any other nation have adorned it at the same time that they have enriched the jurisprudence of the United States.

Jefferson, Marshall, Story and Kent are names of which the nation are justly proud, and they have secured the ideas of having modeled in the least with any current question of the day. It is possible, however, that in an official capacity, they have been in an official capacity.

As much as we have admired the honesty of purpose, and the great wisdom which have characterized the previous political record of the present Chief Justice, we are not prepared to overlook the fact that his ideas upon the resulting issues of the late rebellion harmonize so closely with our own, we yet cannot resist the conviction that he has widely departed from the established standard of judicial propriety in his recent tour through the South.

To visit is a humiliating spectacle to see a person occupying his exalted position engaged in making a political pilgrimage, making speeches, writing letters and expressing opinions upon political questions which may and doubtless will speedily be brought before him for final adjudication.

It is a spectacle that should make us blush for the reputation of the equalized tribunal, and one which makes a painful contrast with its traditions. It cannot fail to strike the jurists of England with astonishment, and to lessen the respect and authority with which American decisions will be received in that country.

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THE ROXBURY TRAGEDY.

MURDER OF TWO CHILDREN—Further Details of a Most Painful Crime.

[From the Boston Post.]

The atrocious tragedy in Roxbury, involving the murder of John S. and Isabella Joyce, has produced, as would naturally be the case, a profound impression of sadness and indignation in the public mind. The fact that the victims were children, and that the crime was committed in a community where there should live human beings capable of such cruel and savage and fiendish deeds is almost past belief. But of the fact of their existence, the twofold crime, with its damnable accompaniments, is too true. It should teach the community the lesson that the young cannot be too carefully guarded. We give below such additional information of the tragedy as our reports have been able to gather.

The body of the murdered girl was found about 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon in Bussey's woods, a very secluded place, at no great distance from the road. The young girl was in a sitting position, but was remarkably well formed, five feet high, five feet high, and rather attractive in person, with auburn hair and very clear, bright eyes. She resided in Lynn, with one of her aunts, and was here on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Isabella Joyce, who was a native of Lynn, and who left her home early Monday morning, and went out to West Roxbury to make dresses for a family, to stay three days. The children, meanwhile, were to stay with their grandmother, at the corner of Newland and Concord streets.

The boy came home from school (the Deight school) at 11 o'clock on Monday (the morning session of our schools being from 8 to 11). The girl expressed a desire to see the woods around Bussey's, and they proposed to go to Roxbury. The boy said, "I'll show you some fine woods." The grandmother rather objected to their going, but the girl insisted, and the boy went with her. They left their grandmother at the corner of Newland and Concord streets, and went out to West Roxbury to make dresses for a family, to stay three days. The children, meanwhile, were to stay with their grandmother, at the corner of Newland and Concord streets.

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